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Tuesday Debs said that the railroads were on the run. He was right.

Debs may not know that he is beaten, but the blindest of his followers must real-

The attempt of the Sentinel to make its editor's sore tore a State issue is not meeting with much success. It savors of repetition, but it is worth

reflecting honor upon the State. If Indiana had had a nerveless, hair-splitting Governor like Altgeld, the situation

repeating that the Indiana militia are still

might have become much more serious, Sovereign's attempted impeachment of Attorney-general Olney will serve excellently

to round up the strike with a laugh, farce after a tragedy. Among the monopolies to which the peo-

ple of Indiana will give attention when matters quiet down is that now manipulated by Attorney-general Smith.

United States Marshal Hawkins and his deputies deserve a full share of credit for their course during the present troubles They have earned the thanks of all good

It is a great thing to have educated a large portion of the Democratic leaders up to a point where they believe in a Nation with a capital "N." The Republican party has done this.

If this Debs insurrection had continued a few days longer, three-fourths of the posts of the Grand Army would have been enrolled to sustain the laws for which the stars and stripes stands.

It is encouraging to learn that the business Citizens' Street-rallroad Company nproved as to enable it to recogfaithful service of its employes by keeping a promise to restore wages when its earnings made it possible.

That seasoned old Populist demagogue, General Weaver, added his appeal to labor to strike for its rights, to which he showed the character of his devotion when he had his newspaper printed in a "rat" office, in which the employes were paid much less than standard wages.

Let Debs and his associates like Howard be promptly tried, and, if convicted, let them be punished. It is no time for leniency toward men who have deliberately inflicted loss upon hundreds of thousands of producers and deprived several thousands of dupes of the employment which furnished bread for their families.

Just two years ago the Homestead strike aminst the Carnegie company's mills was in progress. At that time the entire Democratic press of the country sided with the strikers and condemned the calling out troops to restore order. The incident was used - fectively in the presidential campaign and contributed in no small degree to the election of Cleveland. Our friends, the enemy, seem to have learned something

The Morning Anarchist has been developing some rare "scoops" recently. First it printed an interview between Secretary Herbert and George M. Pullman, which never took place. Next it had Mr. Debs sending fifty agitators to Indianapolis to induce men to strike at this point when nothing of the kind was done, and yesterday it set forth with proper display a graphic account of the visit of Mr. Gompers to Indianapolis Tuesday, when that gentleman was in New York on that day. The Anarchist's news was accurate except that there was not even a circumstance on which to base a single one of the "scoops" referred to.

This strike has been a huge piece of deception on Debs's part, from the beginning. The pretense that it was undertaken out of sympathy for the Pullman employes was utterly false. That was a mere pretext, and, considering Pullman's unpopularity, one must admit that the pretext was well chosen. But the real object of the strike was to prove the superiority of the American Railway Union to the other organizations of railroad employes and to build it up at their expense. To accomplish this Debs and his deluded followers have wasted money enough to have made every one of Pullman's discharged employes in-

dependently rich. General Harrison's statement of his view of the authority of the President to call upon the military to insure the enforcement of the laws is characteristic of the man. It is most happily phrased and covers the ground completely. It is somewhat astonishing that the members of the New York constitutional convention should have accepted as genuine the misleading and bogus "interview" with Gen. Harrison published a day or two ago.

dent's course, when every public act and utterance of the ex-President proved conclusively that he entertained opinions entirely at variance with those credited to him by the dispatch referred to. General Harrison is first and last a patriot, a thorough believer in the observance and enforcement of the laws, and in a nation with a big "N." No man has done more than he in recent years to impress these doctrines upon the American public. Nearly every speech he has delivered has contained well-timed and decided references to them, and his telegram to Mr. Riggs simply emphasizes what he has said many times before.

## THE EMBARGO LIFTED.

It is now safe to say that the embargo which the Debs conspirators put upon the railroad traffic of the country is practically ended, except on the Pacific coast, where the disciples of the fallen chief are yet laboring to emancipate the Pullman carbuilders by undermining bridges so that trains will fall through to kill workingmen and those detailed to protect traffic. Mr. Debs may not admit it; indeed, he may yet send out circulars declaring that the outlook was never so bright for his deluded followers, but the American people, who see the trains assuming their former regularity, have ocular demonstration that the conspiracy to throttle the business of the country has failed. It will take some time to get matters adjusted to the old basis. There are tracks to relay, switches to repair, signal stations to restore in Chicago and other cities where unfaithful officers permitted the lawless spirit to get the upper hand. For some days it will be necessary to keep troops at the danger points, but the hour has passed when an effort will be made to tie up transportation and to inaugurate the reign of the torch and blud-

Nor is there much apprehension regarding the positive effect of the labor strike which Sovereign and his co-conspirators are attempting to inaugurate. It would interfere with business to some extent, but it cannot restore the railroad blockade. The first response to the Sovereign prociamation cannot be regarded as promising, even by a person so wholly imaginative as is the general master workman. To others it must presage utter failure. A few of his followers may come out to-day, but the number cannot be large. President Gompers has been called to a consultation. By nature, he is a conservative man, so if he should be forced to any sort of indorsement of a general strike of the trades unions, it will be through fear of offending the radical and foreign element in the national organization which attempted to defeat him at the last annual meeting in Chicago. If he should favor a sympathetic strike, all that he could do would be to advise, as the unions must choose for themselves. There is reason to believe that he will not give any such advice. If he should, there is reason to believe that the more important unions would not leave their employment to show their sympathy for the Pullman ex-employes and their detestation of the Pullman company. Wage-earners in the unions are, for the most part, men of practical sense and they have had time now to canvass the whole subject for themselves. They must see that they cannot affect the status of the Pullman difficulty. The Journal believes that the crisis has passed and that restoration to normal conditions will

# PULLMAN AND HIS MONOPOLY.

Now that the Debs strike is drawing to an end it is proper to turn attention to some of the other parties who have been remotely connected with the trouble which has brought loss to many thousand people. The Pullman company could not yield and arbitrate with Debs after he had made such a demand as he did. Doubtless the company had nothing to arbitrate; but when it was proposed, as a measure to allay popular feeling, that the Pullman company should meet a committee, with the selection of which Debs would have nothing to do, on which he would have no representative, and made up of men of high character, to see if it was true that the company's employes had no grievance, and that proposition was rejected, it is not too much to say that Mr. Pullman, who is responsible, displayed a lack of consideration for the public welfare at and for his fellow-citizens whose property was in great peril, which can fairly be condemned. Instead of remaining in Chicago with such men as Armour he went to a distant resort and there refused to be seen by the agents of the Associated Press. The recent humiliation of the Carnegie company, the result of the absolutism of Frick at Homestead, seems to have been lost upon the Pullman company. In this connection it may be added that

it is sincerely hoped by the traveling publie that Senator Sherman's resolution to investigate the Pullman car monopoly will bear fruit. For years the people have submitted to be sponged by exorbitant charges for inferior accommodations, and in addition purchase civility of its employes by making up the wages which the company did not pay. With long leases of its cars to the railroads, under patents extended from time to time, the introduction of better or at least cheaper rate cars has been prevented. Congress has absolute control over interstate transportation, and consequently over the charges for the Pullman cars. The traveling public would be delighted to have Congress break up the grasping menopoly.

# WHAT CONSTITUTES A FREE

COUNTRY? "President" Debs was very indignant because, when he was arrested, some of his official papers were seized, including unopened mail. "I have never heard of that before in this country," he said. "In Russia, and not out of that country, have such things been done. It seems like the act of the Czar of Russia instead of the act of a

It is possible that Debs does not know all the law, and that his idea of what constitutes a free country is not exactly correct. He was charged, as the president and active manager of a corporation, with violating the laws of the United States, and in causing his arrest the court also or-

dered his official papers and correspondence be produced in court. This is a very common proceeding. It has been done hundreds of times in the case of railroads, national banks and other corporations. Time and again the Western Union Telegraph Company has been required to produce correspondence in court. There is no tyranny about it. It is simply a legitimate exercise of authority in the interests of justice.

Debs's idea of a free country seems to be

one where organized labor may deny the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to nonunion laborers and may interrupt and prevent the railroad traffic of a continent, defy the government and override the laws without let or hindrance. He confounds liberty with license. "Liberty, says Montesquieu, "is a right of doing whatever the laws permit; and if a citizen could do what they forbid he would no longer be possessed of liberty, because all his fellow-citizens would have the same power." The Debs idea of liberty runs straight and by a short cut to anarchy. If the American Railway Union, by its president, has a right to tie up the railroad traffic of the country and interfere with the transmission of mails, any and every other organization has an equal right, and every capitalist who could raise and equip a thousand armed men would have a right to go about the country plundering and burning the houses of workingmen. The Debs idea of freedom is not the American idea. The only liberty worth fighting for or worth having is liberty regulated by law.

LOOKING AHEAD. Judge Grosscup's charge to the grand jury at Chicago was a remarkably strong and lucid exposition of the constitutional power of the government to protect itself and enforce its laws. It would be difficult to put more good law and sound doctrine into the same space than this admirable charge contained. And yet, while insisting the enforcement of law as the para mount duty of the hour, there were expres sions that seem to point to the duty of in quiring whether we have yet reached the truest and best solution of the great social problems growing out of the relations of capital and labor. "You, doubtless, feel as do," said Judge Grosscup, "that opportunities of life, under present conditions are not entirely equal, and that changes are needed to forestall some of the dangerous tendencies of current industrial life." Again, he said: "The law, as it is, mus first be vindicated before we turn aside to inquire how law or practice as it ought to be can be effectually brought about." These expressions show that Judge Grosscup is wis: enough to recognize that we have no yet reached a final and satisfactory solution of the labor question. An address which he delivered at Galesburg, Ill., or last Memorial day, showed that he ha been giving the subject earnest thought before the present troubles began. The ad dress was devoted almost entirely to the social conditions growing out of the rapid accumulation of wealth, the oganization labor and the incorporation of capital. I was conceived in a spirit of fairness to al classes and was thoughtful and patriotic in tone. Following is an extract:

I have no quarrel with labor unions as organizations to better the conditions of in the world is sacred, and if his rise can be accelerated by association with his fellows, no one can rightly object that the opportunity is embraced. Labor is a commodity peculiar to itself, and a union of laborers in a common field to enhance the price of the commodity is not only tolerable, but is right. I admire the brothers who stand side by side to advance their common in terest. But the worker falls into error who surrenders his independent manhood to th decrees of a combination, and the combi nation is revolutionary when it aims by force to deprive any citizen of that which ght to labor.

is his birthright-his accumulations, or his Nelther have I any quarrel with that mobilization of capital which is essential to some of the greater projects of industrial development. The railroad, the telegraph the steamboat, and many other adjuncts upon which the movements of the present day are carried, must, in the necessity o their constitution, gather into a central management the control of individual capital. They are the legitimate objects of corporate existence-that intangible life to which the State gives birth in the promotion of its great purposes. But it is time that we should debate whether corporate and all other consolidated management of individual holdings should not be denied. except in those necessary agencies without which industrial progress could not be achieved. It is time that we should rethe general not in the United States of conferring corporate existence upon every lawful project. The license thus extended has done more than anything else to obliterate the individual from our industrial life, and to bring on the tyranny which consolidated power always exercises. It is especially true that, in the management of business enterprise, the old privileges of competition should be re-established and the heavy hand of impersonal combination be removed. The exercise of a lower that prevents any man from the pursuit of such a calling as his means permit, without subjection to the obstacles of unequal conditions, ought to be as lawless as the imposition of restraint upon a right to

This shows that Judge Grosscup has been considering all sides of the great question which is now agitating the country, and that he is inclined to recognize the duty of protecting the liberty of the individual against corporate greed as well as organized tyranny. This is one phase of the question that will demand consideration in the near future, and which, with others of like import, will require the utmost tact and wisdom in handling.

# WHAT ARE THEY BUT PIRATES?

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, in his speech against the Kyle resolution, said that if the acts of violence done by the mobs on land had been done upon the great lakes or the high seas they would have been piracy, and punishable by death. This is true, and it is a point of view that throws a new light on the enormity of these acts. The more the subject is studied the more far-reaching will be found to extend the laws that govern interstate commerce. They embrace lake steamers and those engaged in the coastwise trade as well as railway trains, and Congress has made special regulations for the control of the service by water as well as by land. In the eye of the law there is no difference between a loaded train of railway cars passing from one State to another and a loaded vessel plying between lake ports or engaged in the coastwise trade. Both are vehicles of interstate commerce and therefore subject to the control and protection of Congress. There is this difference, however, and it inheres in the legislation of all countries, that acts of violence committed on water are treated by the law as more heinous and are more severely punished

land. Thus, while the destruction of cars

engaged in interstate commerce is punish- ute of 1807, Chapter 39," said Judge Sprague, able by fine and imprisonment, the seizure and destruction of a vessel engaged in the same business would be piracy, and punishable by death. Among the definitions of piracy in the United States laws is the following: "Every person who, upon the high seas or in any haven, basin or bay, or any river where the sea ebbs and flows, commits the crime of robbery, in or upon any vessel, or upon any ship's company of any vessel, or the lading thereof, is pirate, and shall suffer death." The courts have held that all the laws defining piracy on tide water extend also to the great lakes. It is apparent, therefore, that the attacks on trains and the looting of cars which has been done on land had been done upon vessels engaged in the lake or without the power of self-preservation. coastwise trade the perpetrators of the crime could be hanged as pirates. And there is no difference in principle between piracy on land and on water. In a moral point of view Debs and his agents are

### THE DEPORTATION OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

No one event in connection with the Debs insurrection has provoked more comment than the looting of stores in Ladd. Ill., by foreign miners and the outrages of other foreigners at another place in ordering all English speaking people to leave the locality. If any one had said a week ago that such things would occur he would have been ridiculed, yet these outrages have occurred more than once. Doubtless these ignorant but desperate people have got the idea that Governor Altgeld would not punish such offenses because he has sympathized with the leaders of the insurrection. This ignorance is no excuse for the crime; but the question is as to the disposition which shall be made of these ruffianly foreigners. We have no use for them; indeed, they are taking the places of American citizens in the labor market, in which there is now a surplus. Probably some of them will be sent to prison, but if they are they will still be a burden upon the country. What can be done? Every foreign criminal and every foreigner who has had a hand in any violence can be sent back to the countries from which they came. Such a law was once on the statute books, and the principle is recognized in the present immigration law, which gives the authorities six months in which to return paupers and felons. Doubtless in this State some of these foreigners are voters under that most objectionable provision which confers the ballot upon persons who have declared their intentions to become citizens, but here or elsewhere participation in the outrages which have taken place at some of the coal mines, about Chicago and in Illinois should not only bar their naturalization, but Congress should make provision by law to send them back to the countries from which they have come. The safety of the country and the welfare of American labor demands that Congress shall pass an alien and sedition law for the men who are guilty of the greater part of the rioting during the now closing Debs-Sovereign insurrection.

Members of labor organizations who are proud of their mental equipment and would be slow to acknowledge in words their members. The right of each to rise I that they are incompetent to manage their own business will read certain portions of Judge Grosscup's charge and then go away and think and think. The Judge freely grants the right of labor to organize. "The individual option to work quit is the imperishable right of a free man," he says. "But the raising or dropping of the arm is the result of a will that resides in the brain, and, much as we may desire that such wills should sociation with others and response to

main entirely independent, there is n mandate of law which prevents their ashigher will. \* \* \* He is entitled to the highest wages that the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring, and the limitations upon his intelligence and opportunities may be such that he does not choose to stand upon his own perception of strategic or other conditions." And when these intellectual and strong-willed workingmen have thought a while and have considered the recent strike in its bearings they will wonder if they have been as manly and wise as they thought in submitting their wills and the control of their personal affairs to men like Debs.

The Democratic convention in the Third congressional district to-day promises to be a monkey and parrot season, both sides being there to fight and cheat. To Jason Brown it is a matter of life and death in politics. On the other hand, the Republicans are united and in earnest. Hon, R. J. Tracewell, the Republican candidate for the House, is an excellent candidate in character, ability and popularity. The prospect is that he will defeat any man whom the distracted Democracy can nominate. In the joint senatorial district, composed of Harrison, Crawford and Orange counties, the Republicans have gone into the fight to win by nominating George W. Self, one of the best known and most popular Republicans in the Third district. Harmonious and in earnest, the Republicans in the Jason Brown district are in the fight for victory.

There must have been a change of editors for the Sentinel some time since last week, It is fair to assume this, since the present editor remarks with some insistence and flourish of adjectives that, from the first of this difficulty until the present time, the Sentinel has stood for the enforcement of the laws. The present editor could not have said this if he had been editor last week, and consequently has not had time to read the issues in which the federal judges are assailed for hearing the petitions of Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-general. Unfortunately for the recent protestations of devotion to law and order. people remember that the voice of the Sentinel the greater part of last week was against the prompt enforcement of the

Anarchists, State sovereignty men and opponents of law and order will always denounce the President for using the military to enforce law, but as long as he keeps within the Constitution, the courts and all loyal citizens will sustain him. "The stat- | man he is .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

of Massachusetts, when the war powers of the President were called in question by Southern sympathizers in 1863, "provides that whenever it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia to suppress an insurrection, he may employ the land and naval forces for that purpose. The power to use the army is thus expressly confirmed, but the manner in which they are to be used is not prescribed. That is left to the discretion of the President." The Constitution makes the President the judge of the emergency and authorizes him to use the whole military power of the Nation, including the militia of the States as well as the regular army. The framers of the Constitution did not create a government

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No, Indeed. Whatever the fallings That were mother Eve's, She went not about In those horrid puffed sleeves. Famine Measures.

"Ever wrecked on a desert island?"

"No." "I was once, for four weeks." "Didn't you nearly starve?" "No, but I caught an awful cold. I ran out of cigarettes on the fourth day and had to cut up my gum shoes."

Asserting His Independence. It was only about a quarter past 12, and she really ought to have opened the door when he rang. "See here, ain't you going to lemme in?"

he shouted. "No, I ain't," she answered, "If you haven't got sense enough to come home when you ought to you can sleep in the

"All right. I'm going right back down town and get fuller than a biled owl. The time has come for me to assert my American manhood by turning this lockout into a strike, and by gee, I'm going to do it," and away he went before she could re-

## STATE PRESS OFINION.

It is about time to squelch this man Debs. -Worthington Times. It is no time now to discuss the question

of capital and labor. The question now is law or no law.-Marion Chronicle. In the whole history of this country no such curse and blight ever before fell upon honest labor as Debs .- New Albany Trib-

Chicago will find when all the bills are settled that a strike degenerating into a riot is a costly luxury.-Richmond Palla-

The laboring man cannot be served better than by putting down this senseless rebellion so that he can resume his work. -Goshen Times. President Cleveland is losing popularity

amongst anarchy sympathizers, but is gaining strength with lovers of law and order. -Evansville Journal. Labor missed the opportunity of a lifetime when, in the great railway strike, the

law was defied and the peace broken. -Rushville Republican. Mr. Debs will find his situation the re-

verse of comfortable when his dupes realize the desperate foolishness he has led them into.-Shelbyville Republican. The only question before the people of this country at the present juncture is the

observance or disregard of law. There is

The righting of wrongs by the bludgeon and the torch is not in accordance with the principles and the teachings of our American institutions.-Muncie Times. Most pestilential of all persons are those demagogues who make it their business to

no middle ground.-Warsaw Times.

encourage strikes for the purpose of securing their vote in the fall elections.-Seymour Republican. It is a mighty poor time to strike when there are five men for every job in the

country, and it is a poor plan anyhow to quit work without a real grievance.-Logansport Journal. Debs and his associates would ruin the whole country, the workingmen included, if permitted to proceed with their tyrannical, lawless and senseless programme -Madison Courier.

"Innocent spectators" must remember that when soldiers are forced to fire they have no time to argue fine points of ethics nor attempt to separate the sheep from the goats.-Lafayette Courier.

In these troublesome times Indiana is in deed fortunate in having such a Governor as Claude Matthews has proven himself to be. All patriots, regardless of party, will commend his loyalty and his courage, -Frankfort News.

Governor Matthews has shown the right kind of stuff at the right time, and to-day he stands head and shoulders above those in his party who are attempting to show that he is overreaching his authority. -Greencastle Banner-Times.

The only effect of such resolutions as those passed at Hammond will be to encourage lawlessness and increase crime; and the minister who was a member of the committee on resolutions should hide his head in shame.-Richmond Item. The great strike will be fruitful in les-

lons for both employer and employe, the most prominent of which will be the lesson than means other than the strike and boycott must be brought into existence to settle wage differences.-Richmond Inde-

# SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Let no good pass waiting for to-morrow. You may not be here.-Judge. The Keeley Institute has nothing to be proud of in Debs .- St. Louis Republic. The right to strike is one thing, and the right to hit is quite another.-Chicago Dispatch.

Governor Altgeld always manages to come up to public expectations.-Washing-Unless the truth hurts somebody a little

t does not seem to do much good .- Galveston News. Jokes on the Pullman car porter are delared off until after the strike.-Boston Transcript. Never wear your best clothes when in-

muiring the price of board.-Kate Field's

For some time to come Mr. Pullman will be likely to give Chicago a wide berth. -Kansas City Journal. Chicago's rebellion is the first important Democratic victory since 1892.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

Washington.

in the somewhat irregular proceedings at Chicago?-Detroit Free Press. It is rather unfair to the gold cure to attempt to hold it responsible for all of Debs's antics.-Washington Post. New York has developed two girl burglars. This is carrying the emancipation of the sex to an extreme.-Washington

What part are Schwab and Neebe taking

"Talk is cheap," said Uncle Eben, "specfally in strikes. An' hit am er sclemn fac' dat de cheaper talk gits ter be. dearer meat an' vegetables is."-Washington Star. It may be that the reason Methuselah lived so long was that some young woman had married him for his money.-Ram's

ly, but he can still arrange for board and lodging, such as it is, for a few rioters. -Chicago Post. It is to be hoped that no one is taking advantage of the great confusion to walk on the grass about the national Capitol. -Detroit Tribune.

Uncle Sam has had a hard year financial-

The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor occurs very opportunely. The times are ripe for the society's efforts. -Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Debs says the men are out for a principle. This is not true. They are out because Debs wants to show how great a

Knights of Labor Want the Attorney-General Removed.

Memorial to Be Presented to Congress Charging Him with High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

## STRIKE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Action Taken by the House Committee on Commerce.

Labor Leaders Seeking Arbitration-Good Reports Received from Far West-Army Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 .- A memorial, asking for the impeachment of Attorneygeneral Olney has been prepared for the executive board of the K. of L., to be presented to Congress. It will be circulated all over the country for signatures. The memorial declares that Richard Olney has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, subjecting him to impeachment and removal from office. The alleged crimes consist in his advice to the President to introduce federal troops into Illinois and other States when they had not been asked for by State authorities, and, in fact, against the earnest protest of certain Governors. As a result of this advice United States soldiers have fired upon and killed citizens of several States without lawful or sufficient cause. Mr. Olney is charged with encouraging the Pullman company in the stand it has taken against arbitration, in disregard of the sentiment expressed in the arbitration act of 1888.

## Could Not Be Impeached.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The talk of impeaching Attorney-general Olney, indulged in by prominent labor leaders, has not reached the House of Representatives, which is the body to take the initiative in all impeachment proceedings. The Congressmen most identified with the labor interests have received no requests toward impeachment. Should requests be made they would advise against any such action, on the ground that it would be futile with the House and Senate judiciary committees strongly favorable to supporting the position of the President and his Cabinet advisers. The first step toward impeachment would be a resolution in the House. This would go to the House judiciary committee, which has already established precedent in the recent resolution to impeach Judge Jenkins that such action could not be taken against an official who had exercised his discretion on a law and could not be shown to have acted maliciously. However, should the committees report an impeachment resolution it would take a majority vote to pass it, and that could not be secured. Even should such a majority act the Senate would be the trial body, and, under the Constitution, a vote of twothirds of the Senators would be required to convict. In view of the debate in the Senate yesterday, it is obvious that such a two-thirds vote could not be secured. From this it is apparent that three bodies, the judiciary committee, the House and Senate would stand in the way of impeachment, and, under these circumstances, it is apparent that the move for impeachment could not advance further than the introduction of the resolution.

### PROPOSED INVESTIGATION. House Committee on Commerce Acts

on the Strike. WASHINGTON, July 11.-The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce decided, to-day, after a long and spirited session, to investigate the labor troubles growing out of the Pullman strike. At 3 o'clock the full committee voted to report to the House the following resolu-

tion of investigation: "Whereas, The Constitution of the United States gives to the Congress of the United States alone the power to regulate commerce among the several States, and "Whereas, Said commerce has been and

is now interfered with and interrupted

without the authority of Congress; there-"Resolved. That the committee on interstate and foreign commerce be and is hereby directed to investigate said interference and interruption, and the causes thereof and inquire as to what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent a recurrence thereof. Said committee shall have the power to delegate a subcom of its members to visit the places where such interferences and interruptions have occurred, if, in its judgment, the same be necessary. It may send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, emoloy stenographers, sit during the recess of Congress and do all things necessary to ascertain the facts connected with the subject of inquiry. It shall report to the House at as early a day as practicable the

such recommendations as it may deem "Resolved, That the expenses of such investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on the certificate of the chairman of the committee. It was arranged with the committee on rules that the resolution would be taken up in the House Saturday. Two Democratic members of the committee voted against the motion to investigate-Representative Patterson, of Tennessee, and Bartlett, of New York. Another resolution of similar purport has been introduced by

results of its investigations and shall make

## Representative Sweet, of Idaho. SEEKING ARBITRATION.

Knights of Labor Say the President Has Power to Act. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Messrs, Hayes,

McGuire and French, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, were at the Capitol to-day in consultation with the Populist members, Pence, of Colorado, Davis, of Kansas, and others. "The seat of war has been changed from Chicago to Washington," said Mr. Hayes, when asked if they intended to Proceed to Chicago. "Instead of going to Chicago, the probability is that the leaders will be called here to Washington, where they are needed. Sovereign will probably remain to be arrested. It will be for the good of the cause to have him arrested and kept in jail. We think Debs made a mistake in getting ball. So long as our leaders are behind the bars, discussion will be kept up by the people. Mr. Haves said, after consultation with his colleagues: "The purpose of our presence here in Washington is to bring all our forces and influence to bear on the government to secure arbitration. We will ask the judiclary committee of the House to report Senator George's bill for arbitration as soon as possible. That will bring the subject before the House, and will secure full and free discussion in both houses. Under the terms of the bill for arbitration of railroad difficulties, which was passed in 1883, President Cleveland has the power to institute arbitration proceedings. That law was largely the work of our organization. Here is the section under which he can proceed: 'And the President may, upon his own motion, or upon the application of one of the parties, or upon the application of the executive of the State, tender the services of such a commission.

# REPORTS FROM THE ARMY.

Officers Say They Are Opening Up the Transcontinental Lines. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The plan of

ment to quell the disturbances in the West is working to a successful conclusion. The reports that came to headquarters to-day are all indicative of a speedy removal of the barriers to freedom of commerce. At ' raised in a few days.

Chicago General Miles has the situation completely in his control. Progress is reported in opening up the transcontinental lines. The Northern Pa cific has been freed of obstruction as far west as Livingston, and the troops are still working toward the Pacific coast. The attorney of the road has sent a message expressing satisfaction at the progress of work and says that the task of rebuilding destroyed bridges and repairing

the lines is going on rapidly. General Brooke reports from Gmaha that he has opened the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden; that the troops who are still going westward have met with no resistance, and that the entire movement has been highly successful. From San Francisco, on the western end of the line, Gen. Ruger reports that he landed seven hurdred men at Sacramento at 8 o'clock this morning without the slightest resistance. He expects to start the cars rolling just as soon as the Southern Pacific company can make up the trains. Then he will turn back to Oakland, and if resistance is offered he will attack the lawbreakers from both sides and crush them summarily. Altogether the situation throughout the West is very encouraging to the military officers, and they feel that they are near the

Postmaster-general Bissell has received a number of communications from railroad officials complaining of the obstructions on their lines and consequent interruptions. To all of these he has sent a reply, stating that railroad companies are expected by the government to put forth unusual efforts in the performance of government and public business, and, in fact, exhaust their available resources in fulfilling their obligations to the government as carriers of the United States mails. The fact that managers of railroads may anticipate that their trains will be obstructed and property destroyed cannot be regarded as sufficient justification for them to withdraw trains from service and make no effort to

end of the campaign

transport the mails Postmaster-general Bissell, in discussing the situation to-night, repeated his statement that the strike is practically over, and said that the condition of the mair service was even more improved to-day than yesterday. He anticipated no general response to General Master Workman Sovereign's order. All the disputches received at the department during the day indicated a general improvement, and for the first time no interruptions to the mails were reported.

## TWO ALLEGED BOMBS

STICKS OF POWDER FOUND IN WOLF GOLDBERG'S POCKET.

Cause an Anarchist Scare in Police Circles-Indications of Petty Spite Work Apparent.

Superintendent Powell has in his posses-

sion at the police station two sticks of Hercules exploding powder, which were at first supposed to be dynamite bombs. They are of a yellow color, and are six inches long and one inch in diameter. They were found in the pockets of a pair of Wolf Goldberg's overalls in Abraham Garber's bakery, No. 210 South Capitol avenue. Garber called at the police station yesterday afternooon and asked for Superintendent Powell. He told the Superintendent the following story: "I keep a bakery at No. 210 South Capitol avenue. Four weeks ago I was in need of a baker and offered the situation to Wolf Goldberg, who was then residing in Chicago, and he accepted the job. After the first few days I thought he was working in league with another baker in the neighborhood. I accused him of spoiling my bread so as to drive my trade to this baker. I told him that the bread would have to be better or I would discharge him. We had a little argument about the matter, and he said he would not leave. Last Friday I discharged him, and on Saturday he came around to my place and tried to start trouble. On Sunday he did the same thing, and on Monday I took up the matter and we had a little difficulty. He got the best of it, and I got my son Max to help me. We threw him out of the store. While Goldberg was in my employ he was always talking socialism and praising the Anarchists. He seemed delighted when President Carnot of France was killed. He wanted me to become an Anarchist, but I would not. When he left he left a pair of overalls, which he was accustomed to wear when working. He left them hanging on a rail in the store. This morning, as I was working in my store, I happened to touch the overalls. I felt something heavy in the pockets and, on looking into them, found two dynamite bombs. I was too scared to touch them, because I do not know how to handle those kind of weapons. I am positive that Goldberg is an Anarchist, and that he had the bombs and was some sort of an agent in this city for the Chicago Anacchists."

Superintendent Powell immediately sent officers to investigate. Sergeant Schwab and patrolmen Tomlinson and Asche were sent to the bakery to get the alleged bombs. Up to the time the bombs were found by the police there was more than usual excitement in police circles. It was thought that the hiding place, or, at least, a member of a society of Anarchists in this city, was located. When the officers arrived at Garber's bakery they found the overalls hanging on the nail in the store as Garber stated. Sergeant Schwab carefully reached into the pockets and drew out two sticks of Hercules exploding powder, instead of two deadly dynamite bombs. The officers returned to the police station with the sticks of powder. However, Superintendent Powell deemed it wise to arrest Goldberg, and the officers were told to look for him

fight with Garber and his son, he went to Justice of the Peace Habich's court and swore out warrants for their arrest, charging them with assault and battery. The trial will be held to-morrow. When Garber left the police station yesterday afternoon he went to the Police Court and swore out a warrant for Goldberg's arrest, preferring a like charge. Officers were sent to Goodberg's residence, No. 283 South Capitol avenue, to get him, but he was not in. As soon as Goldberg heard that a warrant was out for his arrest he went to the police station and surrendered himseif. Goldberg spoke in broken English to the following effect: 'When I worked for Garber for a few

days and pay day came he made some ex-

Monday, after Goldberg had the

cuse that he did not have over a certain amount of property and did not have the money to pay me, and further that I could not compel him to pay me. This made me angry and we had fusses on several occasions. Last Monday I demanded what was due me and we had a fuss again. He struck me and I left his place and went to a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant for his arrest and also for the arrest of his son Max, who helped him on several occasions before. When left his place for good I forgot to take my pair of overalls, which I always hung on a nail in the store when I got through with my work. I don't know exactly what am charged with, but I was told that Garber said that two dynamite bombs were found in my pocket. When I last wore the overalls there was nothing in the pockets to the best of my knowledge excepting a few small trinkets, and possibly a stray button. It is a conspiracy against have not known Garber very long and do not know why he should do this." Patrolman Balcom investigated last night and found that the brand of powder could be bought in this city only at the Van Camp Hardware Company, on South Illinois street. He saw the foreman of that department, but he said he did not remember of having sold any powder to a Hebrew of a description answering that of Goldberg or Garber. In fact, they said it was impossible to remember. tendent Powell then decided that the affair was spite work or the outgrowth of jealousy on the part of either of the two men He said he had no credence in the statement that there was a band of Anarchists in this city, but admitted that it was possible that there might be Anarchists here. The police investigated Garber's standing in his neighborhood last night, and it is rumored that some very dangerous evidence will be disclosed in Police Court this morn.

Garber is about thirty years old. He wan huckster before engaged in his present business. He is known to have made some wild statements. Some time ago patrolman Asche arrested a man at the fastigation of Garber for some patty offense, but no case was made against the man. Goldberg is a Polish dew. The har not been in this country a great many years. He is twenty-five years old and numar.

# Funds for Artillery Banquet.

Indianapolis business men are showing their high appreciation of the work done campaign adopted by the War Depart- by the Indianapolis Light Artiflery dell team, by their liberal subscriptions to the fund which is being raised to give the battery a military banquet. Already \$250 of the \$450 which is wanted has been raised and the remaining \$200 will probably be